



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

first these conclusions were met with scepticism, so deep-rooted already was the belief that this strong sturdy youth was a tender undeveloped 'fanciulla'; but they are gradually gaining recognition. In fact, precisely as I close this letter, I hear that a communication has appeared in an Italian evening paper to the effect that the statue is that of a boy. The fact is so evident to unbiased eyes that it will doubtless occur independently to many people.

Another interesting item of news from Rome is the fact that Commendatore Boni has sent in his resignation as a member of the Commission for the Zona Monumentale. It will be remembered that a plan was formed a few years ago to bring to light and preserve archaeological remains in the southern part of the city between the porta Capena and the porta Appia. Mr. Boni's plan, as he himself described it to me in the summer of 1908, was to excavate a strip of land about three hundred metres wide along the via Appia in the hope of locating some of the important temples and other buildings known to have been in this quarter. Finally, with due regard for the preservation and accessibility of the ancient monuments, the whole was to be converted into a kind of archaeological promenade. Now, however, the original scheme has been practically abandoned and Mr. Boni, thoroughly dissatisfied with the intentions of his colleagues, has declined any further share in the work. He has no sympathy with the mere conversion of the via San Sebastiano into a wide boulevard and begs to be relieved of a charge which means only grief to himself. At the same time he is ready to continue useful work such as that which has been begun on the Arch of Constantine, or the strengthening of the Neronian aqueduct or the replanting of the waste portions of the Zona.

Thus fails another plan, a comprehensive plan, whose completion was promised for 1911, the year of the Congress and of the great celebration. Historic and archaeological interest must yield to the progress of 'modern improvement'. Before long electric cars will traverse a wide boulevard flanked with artificial gardens and the humble tourist will no longer go on foot to the Baths of Caracalla and the porta Appia.

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON.

### REVIEWS

Greek Lands and Letters. By F. G. and A. C. E. Allinson. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. (1909). \$2.50.

The purpose of this very neat and inspiring book of some 450 pages, fusing the much larger element of Greek life and thought upon its topography, is "to interpret Greek lands by literature, and Greek literature by local associations and physical environment". It is meant primarily as a companion for those many travelers in Greece who "must curtail their visit to a few weeks or months", but the

authors hope that "to a wider range of readers it may prove suggestive in appraising what is vital in our Hellenic heritage".

After an introductory chapter, in which the authors set forth their impressions of the widespread land of real Hellas, and of real Hellenism, submitting in conclusion a vigorous polemic in support of the contention that the ancient Greek was a true lover of Nature, there follow five chapters on Athens, then nine in which we are taken to the west and north through Attica, Eleusis, Aegina, Megara, Corinth, Delphi, Thebes, Boeotia and Thermopylae. The concluding five chapters are devoted respectively to Argolis, Arcadia, Olympia, Messenia and Sparta. An appendix follows, giving the *loci classici* for the quotations made throughout the book. The maps are good; the one in front might better have been of the peninsula only, since we are not taken out of it, and one of ancient Athens would have been more helpful than the very useful map of Piraeus. The illustrations entitled Renan on the Acropolis, After Polygnotus, The Panathenaea Continued, Delphi and the Road to Arachova, and Taygetus add greatly to the attractiveness of the book.

One who has been in Greece for purposes of study readily recalls the eagerness with which he prepared himself for the pleasure and the profit of his journey by steeping himself with all he could contain that bore on the literature, history and topography of the country. There is not one of us who was careless in this regard that does not remember how much better it would have been for us when we left the train at Epanoliosia, for instance, for a tramp about the ruins of Phyle, had we read more in the Hellenica and been able to be, in that way, with Thrasyboulos on that frosty morning when he surprised the Spartans still grooming their horses; or if on the road from Thebes to Delphi, we could have skirted Haliartus with Xenophon's account of Lysander's unhappy taking-off at this place a little clearer in our memories.

It is just there that this piece of joint authorship of Professor Allinson and his wife finds, probably, its greatest value. They have read their literature widely and spread it generously throughout the entire itinerary through which the book takes us. At no place may we tarry without a feast of information being spread before us for our complete enjoyment of the *mise en scène*. Philosophy, literature, history, art, legend, all pass before us again or for the first time, according to our wisdom. It is well that the authors have made their index full and enabled us to find again those nuggets of information they have set like so many gems throughout this personally conducted trip. The book is a literary Baedeker, but very much more literary than Baedeker. The passage describing a possible visit

of Socrates to the Acropolis the day before his trial (p. 76) is particularly charming. Professor Allinson is as epigrammatic, as metaphorical, and at times as encyclopaedic in his sentences as his recent edition of Lucian shows he can be.

Sometimes he is betrayed into expressing himself with too little regard as to how his reader will understand him, as (p. 252) "the brilliant pageant of the valley is but lightly subdued by the delicate reserves of the approaching evening", or (p. 433) "its waters (he is speaking of the Eurotas) would haunt the homesick hearts of Helen and the Spartan maidens who shared Iphigeneia's exile among the Taurians", where the antecedent of "who" is too vague. On p. 250 the thought could have been expressed better in the sentence, "The major portion of the country that attracts students of Greek life at its highest is as easy to traverse as Italy"; plainly "its" means Greek life; but, again, it plainly does not. The sentence which follows is also obscure; "it is true that the days which there have long since receded into historical perspective seem in Greece strangely mingled with the present". But one must not find fault where so much needed good has been given; if we were to mention one other fault, which is after all an overdone virtue, it is the encyclopaedic character of some sentences—hopeless confusion to the unwary—like this: "In Athens, the traveler will come upon the small Metropolis church with its ancient Greek calendar of festivals, let in as a frieze above the entrance and metamorphosed into Byzantine sanctity by the inscribing of Christian crosses"; here we have ancient, mediaeval and modern Athens all at once.

In the hands of many a skilful instructor the book will help undergraduates to get a broad sweep of Hellenism; it will be a valuable *vade mecum* to any travel club that stays at home and wants to find its way through the mountains, plains and seas of Greece, and will leave little unsaid for the highly fortunate, the *terque quaterque beati*, who may put foot on the sacred soil to see and hear what every nook and cranny has to reveal and to say.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

W. E. WATERS.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Inasmuch as Professor Bennett (THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 3.60) seems to question the motives which led me to prepare so detailed a criticism of his First Year Latin, it seems demanded in the interests of truth that I should say that my only motive was a sincere regret that this, his third publication of the kind, should be marred by so many small and, as it seems to me, easily avoidable defects, a regret all the deeper because of my conviction, after ten years' classroom experience with his two previous books, that, on account of their simplicity and their systematic presentation of the grammar, there is yet no other that can quite take the place of them.

There is evident from his citations from my re-

view a fundamental difference of opinion between Professor Bennett and myself upon two important principles of pedagogy: (1) what material should we put before a beginner—shall we put before him anything that can be justified by occurrence or parallelism in Caesar or Cicero, or, with scrupulous care, only that which may be called 'normal' in that it represents the most prevalent usage or departs in the least degree from the preponderating connotation of the words? (2) shall we (even for beginners) treat the sentence or the word as the unit? It is because of the practical importance of these principles that I am infringing upon the indulgence of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY to prolong this discussion.

(1) Professor Bennett cites passages from Caesar or Cicero in defence of his use of the phrases *castella ponere*, *impetum ferre*, *custodiam tradere*, *ipsa loci natura*; also *manu* as ablative of accompaniment (instead of instrumental), *opus est nancisci*, *salus communis* (instead of *communis salus*,—the negotiations being between two sovereign powers), and *vitae nostrae conservandae sunt*. My objection to the first four is upon the ground that they are figurative and unusual usages and therefore unsuited to a beginners' book. My objection to the last four is that they are incorrect—that they are, in short, Latin words used with the meaning of English words to which those Latin words are not equivalent. Restriction of space in these columns forbids me to consider here more than one phrase from each group. But my criticism can be substantiated equally in regard to all.

*Castella ponere* occurs in Caesar only once (B. C. 3.58); *castra ponere* 23 times (B. G. and B. C.). *Castellum* distinctly, when it is not a synonym of *arx* (13 times), a place fortified by nature, is a building (30 times). To speak of 'locating a fortress' of course is possible, but it is not easy to the mind of a child. Even Caesar prefers to use *munire*, *communire*, *constituere*, or *efficere*. I submit that to write *castella ponere* is to risk—almost to ensure—that the child either will not find in *castellum* the idea of a building or else will put the sense of 'build' into *ponere*. (*Pono* in the sense of 'erect' is used of monuments, etc., which are put in place. But it never means 'build' except by poetical license).

There is no objection to *opus est* with the infinitive, nor to *copiam frumenti nancisci*. But the two may not be joined. *Nanciscor* is always a word of chance, of having the good luck to get something you want, without effort on your own part. 'The next thing we must do is to have the good luck to come upon a supply of grain', with all respect to its author, I claim is a sentence which would make a Roman laugh; and I fear that the jest will too often be lost in the American classroom.

This sentence well exemplifies the inherent danger of Professor Bennett's manner of composing sentences. To put parts of two together, to omit words and to insert or change others, even to remove a phrase from its context, often is grossly to misrepresent them. These sentences can be judged rightly only by approaching them from the point of view of the beginner in Latin, who is unfamiliar with the context, and whose knowledge of the use of words is very limited, remembering that his imagination will form its own context. If my language was too strong when I said that such sentences were "created", I submit that their author is equally inaccurate when he says that they are "taken from the great master of Latin prose himself".